

BRIDGETOWN BOOK STORE

New Music, New Books, New Papeterie, New Post Cards, New Chocolates.

Our Stock of New and Popular Sheet Music and Choice Collections of Music is being renewed weekly. Patrons may leave orders for anything wanted in this line.

HARRY M. CHUTE

Grand Central Livery Stable

EVERY BOARDING & BAITING

Passengers driven to and from trains within the town limits, 25c.

Hauling baggage and light trucking will receive prompt attention.

Teams to let by the day or hour.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Season	Time Table	Arrive
Mon. & Fri.	Jan. 12nd, 1903	Mon. & Fri.
Monday	Station	Head by

11:15	Middleton	12:35
11:46	Charlottetown	13:24
12:05	Bridgetown	13:46
12:30	Granville City	14:27
12:46	Grandville	14:29
12:55 A.F.	Port Wolfe	14:40

CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. R. AND O. A. R.

P. MOONEY
General Freight and Passenger Agent
HALIFAX, N. S.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth
"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1906, the Steamship and Train Service on this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted).

FOR BRIDGETOWN.
Bluenose from Halifax, Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat. 12:06 p. m.
Bluenose from Yarmouth, Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat. 12:53 p. m.
Express from Halifax, 12:11 p. m.
Express from Yarmouth, 1:54 p. m.
Accom. from Richmond, 6:30 p. m.
Accom. from Annapolis, 7:20 a. m.

Midland Division
Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, except Sunday for Truro at 7:40 a. m. and 5:35 p. m., 6:40 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express and Bluenose trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston Service
ROYAL MAIL, S. S. PRINCE GEORGE AND BOSTON
By far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of express, and Bluenose trains from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 1:00 p. m.

St. JOHN AND DIGBY
ROYAL MAIL, S. S. PRINCE RUPERT.
Daily Service (Sunday excepted.)
Leaves St. John 7:45 a. m.
Arrives in Digby 10:45 a. m.
Leaves Digby same day after arrival of express train from Halifax.
S. S. Prince Albert makes daily trips (Sunday excepted) between Parrsboro and Wolfville, calling at Kingsport in both directions.
P. GIPKINS,
General Manager,

Cure Cholera Morbus
Green or over-ripe fruit will cause it. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will cure it. An infallible remedy for all similar disorders—cramps, colic, diarrhoea, etc. A few half-teaspoonful doses of
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
will quickly relieve the most severe cases. It's just as well in curing sore throat, coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, tonsillitis, and kindred respiratory troubles. If you have a cut, a burn, a bruise or other external ache or pain, a free application of the liniment will reduce the inflammation and drive out the pain quicker than anything else. Keep a bottle in your medicine chest for emergencies.
Manufactured under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 515.
25c and 50c a bottle everywhere
I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

MORSE'S TEAS
Morse's Teas are put up in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packages at—Halifax—by J. E. MORSE & CO.
The selling prices are 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, & 60c. per pound.

We are all like to feel that whatever we spend is well spent. If we buy even a package of Tea we like to have the feeling that we have got the best value obtainable for the money. This idea is always in our mind when selecting and preparing our Teas for the market; we aim to have them just a little better than any others at the same price.
J. E. MORSE & CO.

MEN'S COARSE BOOTS

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF MEN'S BOYS AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS IS ABOUT COMPLETE.

You should have a pair.

Our Foot Dressing is still selling at mark down Prices.

Don't forget to ask for a Picture Ticket.

KINNEY'S SHOE STORE
MEN'S COARSE BOOTS

One Thousand Dollars

IN PRIZES

Open to every child attending any School in Annapolis County.

Conditions:
That you purchase your school books and supplies at our store, thus getting the printed rules for competition. This is no catchy advertisement, but a genuine, honest, straight competition, open to school children only. Remember the conditions—your school books and supplies must be purchased at our store.

Ailee's Drug and Stationery Store.

Annapolis Royal

House Pumps Stock Pumps Deep Well Pumps

Pumps installed anywhere.

PRICES RIGHT

Pipes and Pipe Fittings, Pump Fittings always in stock

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd.

Advertise in the Monitor

It Reaches The People

The School-Children's Friend

One morning, about a hundred years ago, a farmer boy with a basket on his arm was on his way to a store in Franklin, Massachusetts. He was probably fourteen years of age, although you would have guessed him to be older. His face was pale, and bore the saddened look of a child who had never known what it was to play. His clothing of home-made stuff was tattered and worn. His whole appearance told of poverty and hard work.

Somewhere, in the village boys saw him, and shouted, "There goes Horace. Let's have some fun with him." They pelted him with mud. They threw stones into his basket. "Hello, girly!" said one. "Have you washed the breakfast dishes yet?"

"How much straw can you plait in a day, Horace?" asked another.

"Then all hotted, 'Girl-boy! girly-boy! girly!' Helps the women in the kitchen!" and they pranced around him in great glee.

But the lad walked on silently, seeming not to notice their ill-mannered taunts. At the store he was greeted stily by the man behind the counter.

"Some more straw-braid today, Horace?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer. "There is not so much as I hoped to bring but I shall do better next week."

The storekeeper took the rolls of plaited straw from the basket, and soon figured up their value.

"One shilling and sixpence. And what will you buy today?"

"Half of it is mother's," answered Horace, "and half of it is mine."

Mother will come in to-morrow and get what she needs. For my part, I want the arithmetic book that I was looking at last week."

"The price is one shilling," said the storekeeper.

"I know," said Horace, "and I lack three-pence of having so much. I only want to ask if you will not lay

Victor Talking Machines.

We are agents for these fine Machines and also "Victor" records. Needles and accessories always in stock. We keep a Victor Machine and supply of records on hand and will be glad to demonstrate at any time. Come in, see and hear.

ROYAL PHARMACY

W. A. WARREN, Pharm. B.
Chemist, Optician and Stationer.

HIDES WANTED.

AT
Lake's Harness and Horse Furnishing Store.
7c per pound

given in trade for same and all goods at reasonable prices.
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, and HAND BAGS, AT COST to clear.
Prompt attention given to all repairing.

GEORGE M. LAKE

The Manufacturers Life in 1907
A Comparison Showing Remarkable Progress.

ITEM	1906	1907	INCREASE
Net Premium Income	\$1,847,286.06	\$2,011,973.53	\$164,687.47
Interest and Rents	326,630.96	420,982.81	94,351.85
Total Income	2,193,519.19	2,433,114.15	239,594.96
Assets	8,472,371.52	9,459,730.69	986,859.17

Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1907—\$51,237,457.00

No other Canadian Company has ever equalled this record at the same age.

O. P. GOUCHER
General Agent, Western Nova Scotia.
OFFICE—MIDDLETON, N. S.

The E. R. Machum Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.
MANAGERS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

Milk, and Its Relation to Public Health.

(By Nathan Straus.)

At a time when the question of a pure milk supply is engaging public attention everywhere it is of interest to note what fruit a similar agitation has borne in the United States. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it was owing in a great measure to my efforts that the interest of our Government was aroused in a pure milk supply.

Sixteen years ago I started my work in New York City and extended it gradually to other places. The results which followed wherever I introduced pasteurized milk were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department of the United States; and the very extensive report "Milk and Its Relation to Public Health," is the outcome of my agitation.

I demonstrated practically by the distribution of pasteurized milk, the great need and the great results that can be attained. Coincident with this distribution the infantile death rate of New York City steadily decreased from 96.2 per 1,000 in 1892 to 51 per 1,000 in 1907. Similar good results followed wherever pasteurized milk was introduced.

In the summer of 1906 there were typhoid outbreaks in the District of Columbia which, thanks to an efficient inspection service, were traced to the milk supply.

Early in 1907 President Roosevelt ordered a thorough investigation of the milk problem to be made by the officials of the public health service, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. With extraordinary dispatch the results of this inquiry are now laid before us in a volume of about 700 pages, entitled, "Milk and Its Relation to the Public Health."

The bulletin is not the report of a commission. It consists of twenty-one essays or monographs by the department specialists on various aspects of the milk question, with an introduction in which Surgeon-General Wyman briefly alludes to the most striking results of each of the papers.

GOOD MILK INFECTED SPREADS DISEASE.

I suppose it is well known by this time that the germs of disease can be carried in milk and that epidemic outbreaks are often traceable to that source. Typhoid, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are the diseases most frequently spread in this way, but we learn from the bulletin that Asiatic cholera, dysentery and Malta fever are also communicable through milk.

One special subject for inquiry by the American investigators was the frequency of these "milk epidemics," as they are called. An enormous amount of statistical material relating to the last 50 years has accordingly been collected and sifted. Here you will find summarized the essential details of 317 outbreaks of typhoid, 123 of scarlet fever, and 51 of diphtheria, all owing their origin to infected milk, though it is admitted that not all the statistics available from all sources have been included.

Thus, while the United States furnish 132 instances of typhoid, 27 of scarlet fever, and 18 of diphtheria, the United Kingdom has 138, 96 and 23 cases respectively, the sum total of all three diseases from other countries being only 50.

UNHEALTHY COWS—UNHEALTHY MILK.

So far we have been dealing with cases where milk had become infected on its way from the cow to the consumer. There is, of course, another class of cases in which the milk is already infected when it leaves the cow.

The contempt of precaution is more culpable, perhaps, when human diseases are allowed to infect the milk but it is only another degree of neglect which tolerates the sale of milk from diseased cattle.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

That negligence must now be branded as criminal which allows animals suffering from tuberculosis to contribute to the supply of milk destined for human food. It is ridiculous at this late hour to quibble over any possible difference there may be between bovine and human tuberculosis. Englishmen will probably be content with the verdict of the British Royal Commission on Tuberculosis as to this matter, but the doubters in the United States and even the Germans themselves have been forced to the same conclusion, viz., that tuberculosis, whether in animal or man, is essentially the same disease, and is communicable from animal to man in milk.

This I hold to be a reason of paramount importance for insisting on public control of the milk supply, or at least on precautionary measures for securing non-tuberculous milk for the innocent children who must have milk, and who cannot protect themselves.

More than 1,500 of the cows supplying milk to the city of Washington were officially tested last year, and nearly 17 per cent. had to be pronounced tuberculous. Had all the cows in all the herds been examined no doubt the percentage would have been much higher, say, 25 per cent. The figures are first hand and speak for themselves.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.

Let us see next what the bacteriologists find who examine samples of milk as sold in the great towns. In Liverpool, for instance, in 1898-9, 6 per cent of the samples from town dairies and 17 per cent from country dairies contained tubercle bacilli. About the same time 9 out of 15 dairies supplying the colleges at Cambridge were found to be selling their milk that was tuberculous.

The latest research on milk tubercle is Dr. John F. Anderson's examination of the Washington milk, full details of which are given in the bulletin. The results are summed up in the statement that approximately 11 per cent of the dairies whose milk was examined contained tubercle bacilli virulent for guinea pigs.

THE REMEDY.

It is easy to see the magnitude of the evil, but what is to be the remedy? Obviously, the thing to be aimed at is compulsory examination of all cows by the tuberculin test and weeding out of those found to be tuberculous. This is distinctly recommended in the bulletin, and is very wisely suggested that the objectionable cows should be purchased out of a Government compensation fund, as, in fact, is already done in the State of Pennsylvania. But the maximum insularity entails an increase in the price of the product which places it beyond the reach of ordinary purchasers.

There remains, therefore, for the present at least but one way of dealing with all milk whatever, except in a few special cases where it is produced under exceptionally favorable conditions—and that is, in my opinion, pasteurization.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXPERTS.

The writers in the bulletin fully agree with me on this point. I am entitled to congratulate myself a little on the chance that has come over professional opinion, for when I began to interest myself publicly in the milk question I was almost alone in my demand for universal pasteurization—and it could always be said of me that I was but a layman.

It is now more than thirteen years since I wrote in the Forum (November, 1894), "I hold that in the near future it will be regarded as a piece of criminal neglect, not to feed young children on milk which has not been sterilized"; and now compare those words with the recommendations of the specialists in the milk bulletin.

Dr. Leslie L. Lumsden writes that "to prevent the spread of typhoid infection in the milk supply of cities . . . pasteurization of the milk . . . is the best measure."

Dr. John E. Mohler recommends, as a "veterinary authority, "that all milk . . . shall come from . . . tuberculin tested cattle, which shall be retested at least once a year, or be subjected to pasteurization under the supervision of the health department in case the herd is not tuberculin tested."

Dr. Joseph W. Schereschewsky, writing on "Infant Feeding," says: "During the summer it is better to pasteurize or to sterilize all milk used in infant feeding."

DR. ROSENAU'S OPINION.

The author of the paper specially devoted to "Pasteurization," Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, director of the hygienic laboratory, is more chary of giving a decided opinion than his collaborators. He maintains throughout the judicial attitude of the man of science, but it is not difficult to see the side toward which the practical man in him inclines.

"We must protect ourselves," he says. "We prefer pure milk, but so long as we cannot obtain it we must purify what we get. Special cases may require raw milk, but the general public should be protected."

And after giving us all the arguments for and against, he concludes with these words: "Theoretically, pasteurization should not be necessary; practically, we find it forced upon us. The heating of milk has certain disadvantages which must be given consideration, but it effectually prevents much disease and death, especially in infants during the summer months."

Now it is pretty generally admitted that milk heated in the way Dr. Rosenau describes is a great safeguard against the diseases mentioned and that it has a beneficial effect in reducing the risk of infantile diarrhoea.

(continued on page 3.)